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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM Mr. DUNGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1860.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen:—The *great* products of the Deep River Country are *Coal, Iron and Oil.* Existing in such quantities and so accessible both for development and shipment, either of these products would enrich the State—together, however, they could only be represented by figures that would seem extravagant, if not fabulous. The region appears to have concentrated in it, in almost unlimited quantity, the three most essential articles of usefulness in our daily life, for apart from the prime necessity of life, our food, what can exceed in value the light and heat and power derived from these materials? But let me call your attention in this brief article only to the minor interests that must yet form sources of wealth, and when cultivated and developed, as they should be, will of themselves give character to this interesting country. Passing along your Rail Road, I learned that this means of conveyance brings to profitable use large tracts of the Turpentine tree that have heretofore been too far from market, and President Mallett informs me that the value of these forest lands has risen from one to ten dollars per acre. This increase alone would pay for your Rail Road. I am informed that large quantities of Naval stores have already found their way to market, both by the River and by the Rail Road.

In ascending the Cape Fear River, approaching the Deep River, the productiveness of the soil reminds you of the fertile valley of Egypt. So striking is its cultivation in both Corn and Wheat, as to have suggested the very name of Egypt to one of the large plantations on this River. Over the extensive and valuable beds of ore, therefore, are fields of grain, neither interfering with the other, which have aided to supply, under all the former disadvantages of carriage, an immense country; and going to Egypt for Corn has been as familiar here as it was formerly in the country of the ancients bordering upon the fertile Nile. The products of these farms are yielding work for Mills that are sending forward the flour that has gained for itself a preference over other sources of supply and is next if not equal to our Rochester. It will prove an interesting question for future determination also whether the ample *water power* of the river can be made more available for certain purposes than the Coal. If so, a larger quantity of the Coal can be spared for more distant service, and as Dr. Emmons remarks "somewhere on Deep River there will be built a city greater than Lowell. Deep River has the Water, the Coal, the Iron, the Copper, the Corn, the Wheat and the Cotton. Lowell, of my honored native State, had the water only; and there arose by the industry of a few men, a great city. If the old State can't build one, somebody north of Mason and Dixon's line will, and call it after his own name."

At Jones' Locks a water power exists equal to the Schuylkill that now yields to the Canal Company a large revenue. There are several points already employed for this purpose.

The quarries of *stone* of varied character will attract attention. Your Rail Road is finding income, though so partially used and under so many disadvantages, from the carriage of *soap stone* that has no superior in the world. The owners of these quarries are now gaining a large profit, for I am informed it yields five dollars per barrel, while it can only cost about one dollar. The *Granite* also, found near the river and of easy access, is equal to the Massachusetts article; while the *Red Sand Stone* is superior to the famous Connecticut article which is carried to the most distant parts of the Union. *Fire Clay*, that will make Brick to rival the Garnkirk, is singularly abundant. All these, with other products in equal abundance, can be had in this region, and last not least, there are already known some very rich beds of *Copper Ore*, and even *Gold*. But your Gold and Copper District of Davidson, Cabarrus, Union and Mecklenburg Counties may for the present have the precedence over this singularly rich District, if we can only get to the Sea Board its Coal, its Iron and its Oil.

Yours truly,

C. B. DUNGAN.

Politics in Catawba.—We have heard it reported that the good people of Catawba County can't see very clearly the force of the arguments which controlled the action of the Democratic State Convention on the subject of *ad valorem*, or equal taxation. It is said a goodly number of her citizens had previously considered the subject, led thereto by the speech of Mr. Bledsoe, in the last General Assembly; and the subsequent sanction and hearty approval of his sentiments by the editor of the Standard and other prominent leader. And believing the proposed Constitutional change to be based in equality and fairness, some of them threaten to resist the attempt of Gov. Ellis and his friends to coerce them, as democrats, into a line opposite to their honest convictions. Of course we cannot tell how it is going to work out; nor do we know the extent of this feeling; but we know enough about the Dutch, as a people, in Rowan and adjoining Counties, to assert most fearlessly, that if they become fully persuaded in their own minds that *ad valorem* is right, they will go for it in spite of all the party screws in creation.

Salisbury Watchman.

Sale of Bank Stock.—Forty shares of the stock of the Bank of North Carolina were sold at Morganton recently, at public auction, at $114 per share, cash.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1860.

A WHIG CANDIDATE.—We have great pleasure in announcing that Randal McDaniel, Esq. has consented, on the written application of a large number of Whigs and Americans, to be a candidate for the Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett. Mr. McDaniel is too well known as an intelligent gentleman and good farmer, to need any commendation from us. He will have our very hearty support.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.—We are authorized and requested to state that Gen. Dockery accepts the nomination for the State Senate, tendered by the Convention recently held at Floral College. Gen. Dockery will commence the canvass during the week of Richmond Special Superior Court—the last week in this month.

ELECTOR FOR THIS DISTRICT.—We are authorised and requested to state that Oliver H. Dockery, Esq. accepts the nomination tendered him by the District Convention at Wilmington some weeks ago. Absence from the State has prevented an earlier announcement. Mr. Dockery will thoroughly canvass the District.

By the way, a few weeks ago complaint was made through the Wilmington Journal that Mr. Dockery had made publication in the Observer, without consultation with his competitor, of an intention to commence at an early day an active Summer campaign. We corrected the Journal at the time, and we now learn that Mr. Dockery did not even know of his nomination until after the appearance of the Journal's complaint. The Journal has never found it convenient to correct its error.

CANDIDATES.—John C. Williams, Esq. takes the place of Mr. Cofield on the Democratic ticket in Cumberland and Harnett.

L. Q. Sharpe, Esq. is the Whig candidate for the Senate in the Iredell District. Dr. J. M. Carson is the Whig candidate for the Commons in Alexander, and is opposed, says the Salisbury Watchman, by Mr. Reuben Watts, a Whig deserter to the democratic party, who declares himself in favor of *ad valorem*, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and of the re-election of Gov. Ellis!

Col. C. T. N. Davis is a Whig candidate for the Commons in Rutherford and Polk.

In New Hanover county, the Democratic Convention has nominated Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., for the Commons.

MR. POOL IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.—A friend in Richmond writes:—

"Pool stock in the Pee Dee Country is rising. I know of many *ad valorem* Democrats, not only in principle, but practice—*Pool men.*"

BELL AND EVERETT AT THE SOUTH-WEST.—A very intelligent gentleman, who has just returned to this State from a six weeks trip to the South-West, writes us the following cheering statement as the result of his observations:—

"All over the South-Western States the Bell and Everett Ticket meets with the unqualified approbation of all the conservative portions of the people without regard, in many localities, to previous political affinities. The masses, the bone and sinew of our population, seem to be aroused to a stern sense of duty, and are determined in the coming Presidential contest to disregard Party, for once, and work with might and main for the good of our whole Country. Should such a sentiment predominate throughout our land, our cause will assuredly triumph, and our Country, with its untold advantages and inestimable privileges, may be perpetuated to "latest time." Such should be the ardent prayer and heartfelt aspiration of every Patriot, Philanthropist and Christian in our land."

MR. FILLMORE.—At the great ratification meeting in New York City on Friday night last, a letter was read from Mr. Fillmore declaring his intention to "vote for Bell and Everett, whether any one else in the State does so or not." Are the Democracy satisfied?

SUPREME COURT.—On Monday and Tuesday last the following gentlemen obtained Licenses to practice Law, viz:

In the County Courts.

J B Lowrie, Charlotte.
J W Gidney, Shelby, N. C.
R B B Houston, Catawba county.
A J Harrison, Leasburg, Caswell county.
J H Jernigan, Hertford county.
Geo B Barnes, Northampton county.
R W Nixon, New Hanover.
John C Gilmer, Surry county.
A S Fraley, Statesville.
John T Cook, Warrenton.
I S Robins, Randolph county.
H E Stilley, Washington, N. C.
A C Avery, Burke county.
Hugh L Cole, Newbern.

In the Superior Courts.

J L Stewart, Chapel Hill.
B B Bulla, Asheborough.
James Bulla, "
W K Barham, Franklin.
C H Thomas, "
H S Patterson, "
French Strange, Fayetteville.
H W Horne, "
James C McRae, "
W E Canady, Granville.
Alex'r Justice, Newbern.
E B Withers, Caswell.
H R Daniel, Bladen.
J T Morehead, Jr., Greensborough.
R T Bennet, Anson.
J J Martin, Martin.
W H Young, Granville.
J W Graham, Hillsborough.
Fred Phillips, Tarborough.
J S Barnes, Wilson.
Julius W Wright, Wilmington.
W C Lord, Salisbury.

MURDER.—Mrs. Abi Rhodes, wife of Benj. C. Rhodes, of Sterling's Mills, Robeson Co., was found dead in Lumber River on Monday last, with her throat cut, head mashed, and other marks of violence. She had a few days previously absconded with a free mulatto by the name of Shade Williams, taking money to the amount of $2500. Williams has been arrested and lodged in jail at Lumberton to await his trial for the deed.

"MONSTROUS CORRUPTION."—Under this head we published on the 31st ult. a sketch by a Washington correspondent of a Northern paper, of the testimony of David Webster before the Covode committee, to the effect that said Webster and Judge Black, (Attorney General of the United States, member of the Cabinet and bosom friend of President Buchanan,) had a negotiation, in Dec. 1857, with a view to conciliating Forney—buying up the support of his press, in fact—by giving him the Post Office printing, which Forney estimated to be worth $80,000. Ten days after this publication of ours, the Wilmington Journal of the 9th inst. has the following:—

"*Monstrous Corruption.*"—Under the above caption, there appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 31st ult., what purports to be the testimony of David Webster, a Philadelphia lawyer, before the Covode investigating committee. The object, of course, is to cast obloquy on the Administration and the Democratic party. To that, as being the natural vocation of the Observer, we make no objection; but as the account given, copied, no doubt, from the report or correspondence of some Northern paper, is garbled and unfair, we give to-day the testimony in full, both of Mr. Webster and Judge Black, vouching for its perfect and unimpeachable accuracy. When sifted, it will be found that this, like all the other charges against the President, have their main foundation in the mean souls of those by whom they are brought, endorsed or urged. The Covode investigation is benefiting the administration, and disappointing the hopes of its enemies.

"Gov. Winslow, as a member of that Committee, deserves the thanks of the country for the vigilance and ability with which he sifts out the truth, and frustrates the schemes of the libellous, sectional majority."

To this we reply, that Judge Black's testimony as it appears in the Journal (as we shall show) is substantially the same as Webster's, and that the testimony of Webster, as published in the Journal, is the same as the condensed statement of it published by us, with the exception, that, in spite of the Journal's pledge, "vouching for its perfect and unimpeachable accuracy," *that paper has actually omitted the most material part of Webster's testimony*, viz: the following letter of Judge Black:—

"*My Dear Sir:* There is no definite (nor indefinite) arrangement made of the affair to which you refer. If you desire to do our highly-valued and gifted friend a great service, you should come here immediately. I have long desired to see you. Please to come. If you won't come, say so by telegraph. Yours ever,

J. S. BLACK.

D. WEBSTER, Esq.
Dec. 18, 1857."

The Journal's object in omitting this very brief letter will be seen at a glance when we copy from that paper the following, which Judge Black produced before the committee as Webster's letter to which his own was a reply:—

"PHILADA, Dec. 18, 1857.

"*My Dear Judge:* There is some little stir in town today created by a report that the Pennsylvanian has received the job of printing the Post Office blanks to the exclusion of Forney's paper. Now not to *follow out* such a marked and invidious discrimination "to its logical consequences," to quote language which is growing to be immensely popular with us, I am induced to bring this subject to your view, and to recur to a conversation which passed between us when you were last in our city. Your explanation of certain matters and conversations concerning this subject were coupled with an assurance that when the time and opportunity arrived, our good friend Forney should be taken care of. I am unwilling to believe that the Administration has allowed that opportunity to pass by with such a promise unredeemed, and I shall be rejoiced to get a line from you saying that the report which we have heard is unfounded.

Your friend, most truly,

(Signed) DAVID WEBSTER.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Washington, D. C."

Now let us look at this a moment. Webster, as to whom Black swears, "I have no right to suppose that Mr. Webster would wilfully misstate a fact. Our relations have been those of close friendship and great confidence"—Webster wrote to inquire if it was true that the printing job had been given away to the exclusion of Forney: and to remind Black of a previous assurance that "our good friend Forney should be taken care of." Black instantly replied, that no arrangement of the kind had been made, and invited Webster to come immediately to Washington, "if you desire to do our highly-valued and gifted friend [Forney] a great service." Webster did go immediately, and Black testifies that they conversed on this subject for three or four hours. He details at great length (more than we have room for) the substance of that conversation; but the following are the material points: "Mr. Webster knew that Mr. Cobb [secretary of the Treasury] and I had been very earnest in our efforts to get that printing for Mr. Forney; that we opposed everybody else but him," down even to that time. "I told him that we made no war upon anybody for a mere difference of opinion; but a fierce and unfair war had been made upon us for our opinions. I added that what stood in the way of Mr. Forney's application for patronage was, not his difference of opinion upon Kansas affairs; but he was believed to be personally hostile to the President on account of not getting what he expected; that in addition to that, it was suspected by many that he intended to take the first opportunity that presented itself, of going over to the other side." Mr. Webster denied that Forney entertained malice towards the President or sympathy with the opposition. "He admitted that Mr. Forney in private conversation—never in his paper—had said harsh things about the President; but he was an impulsive man and often expressed feelings that were transient: at the bottom of his heart he was really friendly to the President. He derided the allegation that Forney would turn his political coat, as perfectly ridiculous; Forney, he said, had been belied; he had no such intention. I then expressed the opinion that if the facts were as Mr. Webster said, Mr. Forney might very readily place himself *rectus in curia*, by taking some occasion in his newspaper of expressing what his real sentiments were. He might say that the President though not entertaining the same sentiments as he did upon certain public questions, was yet governed by honest motives; and in the same article if he chose, or in another, he might abjure all sympathy with the political enemies of the Democratic party. That would place him in what Mr. Webster said was his true attitude; and that was all I thought ought to be asked of anybody under such circumstances."

"He asked me the question, "do you think he could succeed then?" I told him that I thought he could, that I knew no reason why he should not, any more than if these suspicions had never existed. He asked me what portion of that printing he could get. I answered that if he got any, he would be bound to get the whole of it, inasmuch as it had been settled after full consideration that there could be no division of it."

"When I told him this, I distinctly said that I was speaking for no one but myself; that he knew very well the patronage was not in my gift." "But I thought that if he acted on my suggestion he would have a claim upon the work, and might expect success."

"Mr. Webster went home; and some days afterwards on the 24th of December, 1857, he addressed to me this letter:

"PHIL., Dec. 24, 1857.

"My Dear Judge: Forney's reply to your proposition is, 'that if twenty years' active service in the Democratic party, and in the interests of Mr. Buchanan, is no guarantee of his continued devotion to the great principles of our organization, then he has lived in vain. That he would consider himself humiliated if he had to make such a declaration in his paper *at the present time*, and *on mere expectation*.'

"This is, as you know, what I feared would be the character of his reply. If the pursuit of an object is a greater pleasure than its possession, I think the maxim must have one exception at least, and that is the public printing. For undoubtedly the *possession* of that *ensures* a greater amount of happiness and prosperity than an *uncertain* claim upon it is likely to confer.

Very truly, Your friend,

(Signed,) DAVID WEBSTER.

Hon. J. S. Black, Washington, D. C.

P. S. Things grow *worse* and *worse*. You cannot be too prompt in your remedial measures. D. W."

"Mr. Webster says that Col. Forney indignantly refused to publish such an article as I suggested. I think this is also a mistake, because Mr. Webster told me when I met him some months afterwards, that Mr. Forney was entirely willing at first to do it, and would have done it but for the interference of Mr. Magraw who prevented it."

Judge Black added that he made no promise or contract with Webster, either on his own account or the President's. But Webster swore positively that Black did promise, and did declare that it was in his power to fulfil the promise, (evidently meaning that he was authorized to make the arrangement.)

Our readers can judge for themselves, from the foregoing abstract of Judge Black's testimony. There are slight differences with Webster, but both agree that a price was offered for Forney. By his own admission, Black told Webster that what stood in the way of Forney's getting the job was that "he was believed to be personally hostile to the President on account of not getting what he expected;" that he thought Forney could succeed in getting the job, "the whole of it," if he would say in his paper that he thought the President "was governed by honest motives," [on the Kansas squabble,] and if he would disclaim "all sympathy with the political enemies of the Democratic party." If this be not a corrupt use of the public money, what is?

But it appears that none of the contracting parties were willing to trust each other. Forney, who knew Black and Buchanan well, would not take the back track "*on mere expectation*"—a very plain intimation that he would if they would give him "*possession*" of the job. Black and Buchanan, on the other hand, knew Forney too well to put him in "possession" until he had given in his newspaper a bill of sale of himself. And it was one of those cases in which no one *could* hold the stakes, and no honest man *would*.

Now be it understood that Webster, and Black, and Forney, and Buchanan, are all Democrats, intimate personal and political friends. Whatever discrepancy there is in their testimony, is all in the family. It is confessed that Black and Cobb endeavored to conciliate Forney with this same printing job. He must be very soft indeed who doubts that they acted in the matter with the President's knowledge and approbation. Webster, whose character is vouched for by Black, and who was not a willing witness but forced to testify, swears that Black told him his proposition was made with authority to fulfil it.

And now a word about the Wilmington Journal. That paper vouches for the "perfect and unimpeachable accuracy" of the testimony it publishes. Yet instead of publishing Judge Black's letter, which is a part of the testimony, and has a most important bearing upon the case, it merely says, "The witness read the letter." It suppresses the letter, knowingly suppresses it, for it has been published in many papers. What is the voucher of the Wilmington Journal worth?

Again, the Journal, in the face of that suppression, dares to talk about a "garbled and unfair" account! And what is the garbling of which it complains? Why that a correct synopsis of Webster's testimony was published *on the 31st of May*, and that Black's testimony, *which was not given till the 2d of June*, two days after we published Webster's testimony, was not printed along with it on the 31st of May! We never saw nor heard of Black's testimony till we found it (published for the first time, we infer from the Journal) in the Journal of the 9th June. How we could have published it on the 31st May may be plain to a paper which manufactures its facts. It might be very easy, for instance, for the Journal, which said in March 1853, that a certain delegation from Wilmington were treated in Fayetteville with the greatest kindness and consideration, and then said in August 1858 that the same delegation "could hardly get a civil, much less a respectful hearing." And to this day the Journal has never retracted (it dares not re-affirm) this gross slander of our town.

We suppose that the Journal's allusion to Gov. Winslow is meant to produce the impression that Gov. Winslow furnished the "garbled" account of the testimony to the Journal. But we cannot believe that, because the Governor would not be guilty of such a suppression, and because he complained bitterly in the House on the 1st inst. against the publication of the testimony in advance of the Committee's report. Of course if it is wrong for others to send it off to be printed, it is equally wrong for him, and he would not do it.

The following is what he said then:—

"I have frequently been asked by gentlemen on this side of the House why I do not have published portions of the testimony of a different character from that which continually appears.

"A Member. Why do you not do it?

"Mr. Winslow. Sir, I cannot do it. I do not think it is honorable to do it. I come from North Carolina; from that ancient Commonwealth where the duties of a gentleman are known and the proprieties of life are regarded; and I would not willingly forget the one nor infringe the other; and I cannot, even in defence of my friends, nor of the Administration, of which I am a partisan, infringe these proprieties."

We see no reason why the testimony should not be published at any time; but Gov. Winslow thinks otherwise, and probably has obligations as a member of the Committee which would make it dishonorable for him to publish it, and especially in a garbled state.

A FUNNY BUSINESS.—The Wilmington Journal has been lumbering up its columns with a very long debate on a motion by Gov. Winslow to have a number of witnesses summoned before the Covode committee, for the purpose of proving a charge preferred by D. S. Coon, a Pennsylvania lawyer, of corruption in the election of Mr. Scranton to Congress. The House granted Mr. Winslow's request by an almost unanimous vote, a fact which does not appear in the Journal's account. Mr. Coon and five others were accordingly examined, when "Mr. Winslow became disgusted with the whole development and refused to take more testimony, admitting that he had been grossly deceived." One of the witnesses testified that the reason of the great change in that Congressional District was the disaffection which prevailed among the Democracy toward the present Administration, and the high character and great popularity of Mr. Scranton, who was esteemed among all classes.

The cost of these witnesses was about $1000. The committee unanimously refused to allow Mr. Coon either pay or mileage, but Mr. Scranton generously paid his expenses home.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Johnson reported that the Conference Committee could not agree on the Homestead bill. An Appropriation bill was discussed all day. Nothing of interest on Tuesday.

In the House, on Monday, the Post Office bill, amended by a heavy reduction of the items, was passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Grow reported that the Conference Committee on the Postal Deficiency bill were unable to agree on the restoration of the curtailed mail routes, and moved that the House partially recede from its amendments, which was agreed to. This restores all the routes except two overland routes.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,394,683 bales, against 3,602,993 last year. Increase 791,690.

As an evidence of "cotton progress," it is stated that the receipts at New Orleans alone, for this season, exceed the whole Cotton crop of 1850.

TAXATION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.—Some weeks ago, in a series of articles on *ad valorem*, the Wilmington Journal put up as a plea against taxing slave property equally with other property, that the taxes levied are mainly to pay interest on the public debt contracted for works of internal improvement, and that such works have in no respect contributed to the increase in the value of slaves. Noticing a discussion at Wilmington a few days since the Journal again advances this notion:—

"Mr. Waddell contended (it says) that slave property did not pay its due proportion of the revenue of the State, although it received its full share of the benefits arising from the expenditure of that revenue. He contended that negro property was as much enhanced in value by the construction of the works for which our debt has been incurred and our taxes rendered necessary as any other class of property. Now, the fact is, that negro property has not been enhanced by these works at all. The rise in the value of negro property in North Carolina has come from without. The rise in the price of negroes elsewhere south of us, has always preceded and occasioned that here;—a negro is not, like real estate, dependent upon local causes. The labor market of the country is open for his employment."

As we have had occasion to show heretofore, this is a very superficial view of the matter. Some persons may be misled by it, but those who stop to think will understand very readily that with the high prices at the South to tempt them away, slaves would not and could not be retained in North Carolina unless their labor were sufficiently profitable to make them worth the high prices here. No one would be so silly as to pay $1000, $1200, $1500, $2000, for a negro to labor here, unless his labor here would make the investment profitable. It is well known that slave labor here is profitable at these prices; and it is equally well known that internal improvements have greatly contributed to this state of things by opening large portions of the State to agricultural and other enterprise, keeping our people at home, increasing the value of lands and increasing the value of labor, because a market has been put in reach of its results. Slaves have increased throughout the interior of the State, where it is manifest they could not have been retained at all in the face of the high prices elsewhere, but for the facilities which have been furnished for the carriage to markets of the products of their labor.

But all this has nothing to do with the matter at issue. Admit the Journal's view to be correct: grant that the value of slaves has in no respect been affected by the works of internal improvement that have created the necessity for taxation. Is that any reason for exempting that species of property from a fair and equal share of the taxes necessary to the support of the government of the State? If so, why not exempt marriage licenses, money at interest, stocks in banks, &c., silver plate, gold and silver watches, billiard tables, bowling alleys, lightning-rod men, patent medicines, and the vast variety of other articles upon which, except that some of them share in the general prosperity, internal improvements cannot have the most remote effect? Take the watch for instance, which the Editor of the Journal may wear: in what possible way has its value been affected by the construction of the Wilmington & Weldon Road? Yet it is only since, and because, the State has constructed that and other roads that the watch has been taxed at all. Take an instance which comes nearer to us here, and similar instances will occur to our fellow citizens in many sections of the State: *why should we pay any taxes at all in Cumberland County?* In what way have we been benefited by a single rail-road or river improvement constructed or attempted by the State? Benefited! Nay, where is the railroad built or projected by the State which has not been or yet will be a positive injury to us? Every railroad to which the State's money has been contributed, as every man knows, has tended directly to the injury of this town: while the hundreds of thousands of dollars of the State's money sunk in Deep River have carried with them other hundreds of thousands of loss to the land owners and naval store getters of Cumberland County. Yet we pay taxes to pay the interest on these very debts contracted to our disadvantage, and should we set up as a plea for exemption from taxation the fact that the works which have made the taxation necessary had in no way benefited us, we would be laughed at as fools. Yet that is the plea which the Journal puts up in the case of slave property, the only difference being that in our case it is a true, and in the other it is an untrue plea.

The taxes are a necessity, and a necessity that ought to be cheerfully met; but they ought to be equal. "Let the rich man pay according to his riches, and the poor man according to his poverty." There is no reason why land should pay $5 for every $1 paid on slaves, as a general rule; nor why, to cite a particular instance, our next door neighbor should be required to pay $9 per annum of State tax on a vacant lot, unused for twenty years, valued at $4500, while the owner o. eleven taxable slaves worth $1000 each, and (to state the proportion shown to exist by the Census tables) along with them eleven untaxable slaves worth $500 each, pays but $8 80.

AD VALOREM TAXATION.—A gentleman in a neighboring county writes to ask that we state in the Observer the number of States in which this system of taxation is adopted. Of our own knowledge, we cannot so state. But we think that, as a general rule, it is in force in nearly every State in the Union. He has seen in the Observer that it is in force in Florida, Tennessee and Georgia. A friend who has just returned from the South-west informs us that it is the system in Arkansas and Texas, and that in all his travel he found the Democracy manifesting the greatest interest in our State election, and in amazement that their party here oppose the adoption of a system so fair and equal and that has worked so well in that region.

MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, May 24th, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, JOHN H. BULLOCK, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Hon. R. M. Pearson.

At the residence of Wm. Faircloth, Esq., on the 13th inst., by V. Downing, Esq., Mr. FLEETE FAIRCLOTH to Miss HONOR, daughter of the late Elijah Averitt, Esq., all of Cumberland.

Near Singletary's Lake, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Love Culbreth, Mr. JOHN AVERITT, Sen., to Miss EMILY, daughter of Evan Cain, Esq., of Bladen.

DIED,

In this town, at 9 o'clock this morning, MARY POLK, youngest daughter of William H. and Catharine M. Haigh, aged 8 years.

In Marianna, Florida, on the 2d inst., Mrs. MARGARET E. DICKSON, wife of the Hon. Robert S. Dickson, of Marianna, and daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Chapman, of Cumberland county, N. C., aged 38 years 10 months and 18 days. She was long a member of the Methodist church, and leaves a husband, children and friends to mourn her loss.

In Wake county, on the 7th inst., at an advanced age, SION ROGERS, Esq., the father of the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of Raleigh. Mr. Rogers was a prominent citizen of that county.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. Thomas Bunting, in the county of Sampson, RICHARD D. CLINTON, youngest son of Gen. Richard Clinton, deceased, in the 82d year of his age. Thus has passed away the name of a family which has ever been dear to the people of Sampson.

In Richmond County, N. C., June 1st, at the residence of her father, Daniel McKinnon, Miss HARRIET A. McKINNON, aged 30 years and one month.

At the residence of her son-in-law Dr. E. F. Shaw, the 1st inst., Mrs. SUSAN FAISON, relict of William Faison, late of Sampson Co., in the 61st year of her age.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Metropolitan Hall at twelve o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Mullins, of South Carolina, nominated Lieut. Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, Chairman *pro tem.* Gov. Lubbock was unanimously elected, and having been conducted to his seat by Messrs. Fisher, of Virginia, and Poacher, of Alabama, addressed the Convention in favor of standing by their principles as adopted at Charleston, at any and every hazard.

The Convention was then formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Burrows. After which, the Secretaries proceeded to call the list of States. The following responded, and the delegates present gave in their names:

New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, Texas.

Commitees on organization and credentials were appointed, and Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the Committee reported for President Hon. John Erwin of Alabama, with a list of V. Ps. and Sec'ys. Mr. Erwin spoke at some length in favor of determined action.

The Credentials committee reported the following representations:—Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Second Congressional District of Tennessee; Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The gentlemen from New York were invited to take seats; they were not recognized as delegates.

The Convention then adopted the following resolutions and adjourned, while a New Yorker was "defining his position:"—

1. Resolved, That as the delegations from all the States represented in this Convention are assembled upon the basis of Platform recommended by a majority of the States at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action upon that subject, at the present time.

2. Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this city on Thursday, June 21st.

Later from California, Japan and China.—The Overland Mail from San Francisco, has arrived with dates to the 21st ult.

Advices had been received at San Francisco from Japan to the 23d April, and from China to the 10th of the same month.

The Chinese government had concluded to pay the English and French the expenses of the war and to accede to their demands. The Ports and navigation of the rivers to be free.

Prince Goitairo, who was at the head of the Japanese government, was assassinated on the 15th March.

Death of Major General Jesup.—The public will be grieved to hear of the death, in this city, yesterday morning, from paralysis, of Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup. The deceased was but a few days ago in the active personal discharge of his duties as Quartermaster General of the Army, and we met him with firm and elastic step on the street, with an apparent prospect of continued usefulness. This brave officer, whose name is to be found conspicuous in our military annals, was not more admirable as a soldier than he was estimable for his domestic and social virtues.

National Intelligencer, 11th inst.

Alumni Association—University of N. C.—B. F Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, is the President of the Association for the coming year, and Messrs. R. J. Smith, G. F. Davidson, John Pool, R. H. Graves, J. Horner and Thomas Hill are its Vice Presidents.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Clinton Institute.—We learn that W. S. Devane, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the young ladies of the Clinton Institute, on the 28th day of this month.

Wilmington Journal.

Another Slaver Captured.—An arrival at New York from Havana states that an American schooner with 400 negroes on board had been captured and taken to Key West.

North Carolina, } *Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,*
MOORE COUNTY. } *April Term,* 1860.

IN pursuance to an order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and costs due thereon for the year 1858, to-wit:

No. of acres Land.	PERSONS' NAMES.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls.	LOCATION OF LAND.	Tax du .
641	G W Foschee, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	$12000 00		Deep River,	$92 00
125	Wm B Phillips,	250 00		Tyson's Creek,	1 30
1160	R Street, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,				41 34
100	Simeon Phillips,	800 00	1	Deep River,	3 30
100	William Starks,	300 00		Tom's Creek,	52
100	George Bass,	100 00	1	Stock Creek,	52
280	John T G Bethune,	90 00		Little Pocket,	1 90
744	John McCaskill,	1 00	1	Wet Creek,	1 76
100	M B Munroe,	100 00	1	Richardson Branch,	2 77
246	Henry B Stutts,	100 00		Wet Creek,	52
1754	Eli Smith,	350 00	1	Stock Creek,	52
295	Thos McNeill,	100 00		Mill and Sing's Creek,	83
500	Daniel A McNeill,	340 00	1	Bear Creek,	83
150	W B Durham,	30 00		Bear and Buffalo Creek,	2 80
408	H C Harelson,	100 00	1	Bland's Branch,	4 33
262	G W Moore,	100 00	1	Deep River,	4 72
			1	Fall Creek & Deep River,	6 91
1000 00					1 88
287 00					

From the Minutes.

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

June 7, 1860. 25*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

John R. Ritter vs. Benjamin F. Roberts.

Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Benjamin F. Roberts, is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the Lands levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

Issued 1st day June 1860. 25*3t

From the Wilmington Herald.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

In pursuance of the notice heretofore given, the Hon. George E. Badger addressed our citizens at Thalian Hall last evening, on the political questions of the day. The weather was very disagreeable, and it rained heavily a part of the time, but notwithstanding all this, at the hour appointed there was assembled one of the largest audiences we have ever seen in Wilmington. At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, Geo. Davis, Esq., who, with several other gentlemen, occupied the stage with Mr. Badger, rose and introduced the distinguished gentleman to his audience as one well known to and highly prized by all North Carolinians, and who had especial claims to consideration at the hands of the people of Wilmington, for his valuable services while in the National Legislature, in behalf of our River and Bar Improvement.

Mr. Badger then rose, amid great applause, and began his remarks by saying that while he disclaimed any peculiar merit for his humble services while in Congress, and did not deserve the complimentary expressions used by his friend in introducing him, yet he was proud to say that his statement of facts in regard to his efforts to aid our River Improvement was strictly true. He had done all he could in behalf of that work, and considered that he had simply discharged his duty.

He then invited the attention of the audience to the political aspect of the country, and the condition of parties at present. It was hardly necessary to say much in regard to Lincoln and Hamlin, as there was no difference of opinion in North Carolina, or the South, concerning the party which nominated them. That party was purely sectional, and was the offspring of a blind fanaticism, of which all people of all parties here had the greatest horror, and nothing that he could say would add to the feeling of indignant condemnation with which we all regarded them. He next spoke of the Democratic party, and the Charleston Convention. That party which at that time was entitled to the name of a national party, had met in Charleston to make its nomination for President and Vice-President, but, notwithstanding the fact that they had, four years ago, at Cincinnati, erected a platform upon which the whole country, North and South, could stand, and had pointed boastfully to it as the proper and only true declaration of principles for a National Party, when they met in Charleston, and an attempt was made to re-announce those same principles, it was greeted with a storm of indignation, and some of the most prominent of the party had pronounced them an unmitigated swindle. That Convention found it impossible to agree upon what were the true principles; they struggled manfully to harmonize upon common ground, but discovered it was all in vain. The party was hopelessly divided *upon principle*, and the Convention adjourned, a part of it to meet in Baltimore, and a part in Richmond. What would be the result of their deliberations no one could tell. There was now before the South and the Country but *one* ticket which deserved and ought to receive the support of all good men. The Convention of the Constitutional Union Party had met in Baltimore, and nominated John Bell and Edward Everett, (*great applause,*) names well known to the whole country. He knew John Bell and had known him well for twenty years, had served with him in an Executive Cabinet, and in the Senate, and had frequented his fire-side. Mr. Bell was a statesman of very large experience, of great information, and conversant with the political history of his country. He was a true patriot, and genial gentleman, and had the ability and the firmness to administer the government for the good of the whole country. The old, stale cry, of unsoundness on the slavery question had been raised against him. It was in this, as in other cases, false—he lived among us, his children were raised among us, he owned slaves among us, and all the interests of himself, and those who were to come after him were among us. No truer man walked the soil of the fifteen Southern States than John Bell. (Great applause.) Then there was Edward Everett (applause) who had been offered as a candidate for the second office of the government. Every body knew who he was—an experienced and distinguished statesman, of vast learning, of the soundest views, and highest character. He was a good, a pure, and a great man. Well, why could not the American people vote for these men? The Democratic party says we have no platform. When our Convention met they determined to have no other platform than "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws" (applause), and he had yet to find the man who said he was opposed to *them*. The Democratic party say, the Constitution means nothing, for you can construe it in any way. Very well, if differences arise, there is a Court established by the Constitution to settle them. The Constitution, however, could not be liable to more constructions than the Cincinnati platform, or the Nicholson letter, and when once construed by the Court, it bound everybody, whereas nobody was bound by a platform. He paid a tribute to the Union, saying he believed every man cherished it in his heart of hearts, and would maintain it against its enemies. We will not attempt to follow Mr. Badger farther in that part of his speech devoted to national politics. We write from memory altogether, and are well aware we have not and cannot do him justice. There was no *high-falutin* in what he said, and none of that *abuse* of the Democratic party which they are ever ready to apply to him and his party. It was a plain, unimpassioned statement of *facts*, in clear, plain and powerful language, which forced itself irresistibly upon the commonest understanding.

Leaving that part of his subject with an appeal to the good men of the country to come up to the rescue and vote for the only candidates worthy of support, who are now, or are likely to be in the field, Mr. B. turned to the subject of *ad valorem*, or equal taxation. The Opposition party had in State Convention in Raleigh, adopted certain resolutions, one of which embraced the issue in our State canvass. He here read the preamble to the resolution which states *a fact*, viz: that "great inequality exists in our present mode of taxation," and a *principle*, viz: "that it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of the State." The *fact* is admitted by everybody, and the *principle* ought to be, but although it is so manifestly correct and just, the Democratic party were opposed to it. He cited numerous instances showing the inequality and injustice of our present system and proving that it was impossible to correct the injustice under the Constitution as it is. He then read the resolution recommending "that a Convention should be called on the federal basis as early as possible for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution, that *every species* of property *may* be taxed according to its value, *with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State, and the industrial pursuits of our citizens.*" He said the object of this resolution had been grossly misrepresented, and was very much misunderstood. It had been said that we wanted to *force* the Legislature to tax *everything*, all property of every description, *without discrimination*, according to its value. This was palpably untrue; we desired no such thing, and any one who said so, either wilfully misrepresented, or never read the resolution, or else couldn't understand plain English. Turner's resolution not to tax tin cups, &c., had been voted down because nobody ever thought of doing so foolish a thing.

He then proceeded to show that the cry about the sacred compromises of the Constitution was all hypocrisy; that the Democrats had violated one compromise quite as sacred as this, and did not seem to be much affected by such awful impiety. After meeting each and every objection urged by the Democracy, Mr. Badger turned to their platform and performed a beautiful surgical operation in dissecting it piece by piece. He showed the artful wording of it, and proved by it that the Democrats could take up *ad vadrem*, two years hence, and slip out of their apparent inconsistency by appealing to this platform. He predicted that such would be the case, and described in the most amusing manner the summersets and ground and lofty tumbling which would occur in their ranks about that time. The true secret of their opposition to *ad valorem* was, that it had been *taken up by the opposition party*; indeed their resolution said, "we especially depreciate the introduction *at this time by the opposition party*," etc., etc.," it was "premature," which meant the fruit isn't *ripe* yet, we will pluck it two years hence. It was "dangerous," to whom? Nobody but the Democratic party would be hurt by it—it was "impolitic" now? it was, oh, unfortunate word: "unjust"—is it unjust to place all citizens on an equality?—but if it is unjust *now*, it will be unjust two years from now, and forever hereafter. This part of his speech was rich, and elicited frequent bursts of laughter and applause.

Mr. Badger next devoted himself to Gov. Ellis, and we hardly have the heart to tell what he did with him. Such a flagellation has seldom been administered to any man. Mr. B. began his allusions to the Governor by saying that he would not feel called upon to say anything concerning him, if the Governor had not seen fit, while he (Mr. B.) was absent attending to his law business, to drag his name before the people. He had made no attack on Gov. Ellis, and he regarded such conduct on his part as unjustifiable and offensive. He was not a candidate for gubernatorial honors, nor for office. He was a plain citizen. He had expressed his opinion in regard to *ad valorem*, as he supposed he had a right to do, being a free man in a free country; but the Governor was disposed to complain of it, and said it was his (Mr. B's) *ipse dixit*. If the Governor simply meant that he *said* so-and-so, he could not complain, for he did say it; but if he meant that he spoke *dictatorially*, it was not true. He had told his friend Mr. Ferebee, who protested against *ad valorem* in the Convention, to tell his old friends in Camden when he went home, that *ad valorem* is "all right." He was a much older and more experienced man than his friend Mr. Ferebee, (who he believed had changed his views on that subject) and he thought his old friends in Camden had confidence in him, and in cases where they might doubt, he believed his opinion would have some influence with them. The Governor said nobody wanted it but Mr. Badger, and Mr. Pool—that the people didn't want it. If this was so he thought the Gov. was unnecessarily excited about the matter; he might as well stay at home, and give himself no trouble about the election if only two persons wanted it; but he thought the Gov. had by this time changed his opinion on the subject. He didn't understand this consequential assumption on the part of the Gov.; that *he* (the Gov.) was going over the State telling the people *ad valorem* was *all wrong;* and he imagined, although he was not now, and never had been *Governor*, that *he* (Mr. B.) had an equal right to tell some of his fellow citizens differently—that his opinion was possibly entitled to as much respect as the Governor's, but it didn't follow as a matter of necessity, therefrom, that it was worth much. Mr. Badger then read and commmented on that wonderful discovery of the Governor's—that there were "two ways to equalize taxation, that *ad valorem* was specious, but delusive, that *discrimination* was the true system." His illustrations of the Governor's logic were extremely happy, and were greeted with roars of laughter. The best comment on this part of his speech was what we heard a Democrat say yesterday with a very lugubrious face, viz: "That it was a *fine critical essay on words!*" After Mr. Badger had paid his respects to the Governor in a manner extremely disgusting to the Democracy, but very delightful to his friends, he proceeded with his argument upon the manifest justice and expediency of the proposed change in the Constitution. He exposed the shabby attempt to array the poorer classes against it by raising the cry about tin cups &c., and showed that, allowing five tin cups to a family, and admitting that there were 40,000 poor families in the State—the whole amount of revenue that would be raised from them would be *ten dollars*, and *one fortieth of one cent* would pay the yearly tax of each family. He cited the case of note-shavers, who made their taxes out of the borrower, of the salaried man, the mechanic, the merchant, and indeed all the many cases of injustice and inequality under our present system. The protection to slave property, its partial exemption from taxation, while other property not so valuable was heavily burdened, was dwelt upon at length—the invalidity and untruthfulness of the argument in regard to the unprofitableness of young slaves, and the absolute necessity of a change in our organic law, were most overwhelmingly, and unanswerably established. He utterly demolished the demagogical charge of Black Republicanism, and showed that the persistent maintenance of this unjust Constitutional provision by the Democratic Party is, and will be, the cause of any jealousy which may exist between the slaveholder and non-slaveholder. We will not continue our account of this speech further, imperfect as it has necessarily been. Suffice it to say that Mr. Badger made one of his clear, powerful arguments, and commanded the attention of his audience for three hours. He was guilty of no rhetorical flourish—his speech was *hard common sense*, and was as plain as a pike-staff. For this reason, and because he didn't indulge in abuse, he greatly disappointed the Democracy. He asserted what we all believe down here, that Pool would be elected, and he urged upon his hearers the duty of voting for him, and wound up with an appeal for Bell and Everett. At the conclusion of his speech he received three hearty cheers from the very large audience.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 69-1Y

THE CENSUS.

We have endeavored without success to obtain a copy of the official document containing the questions to be asked by the census-takers. Many of our readers desire to know them, so we copy the following from the Savannah Republican:

Questions to be Propounded to Heads of Families.—We copy from an exchange the following questions to be put to heads of families by the Marshals in their respective counties. It will save much time and trouble, on both sides, if our readers will preserve it and make out their statements in advance and at their leisure.

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family.

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation, or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.

Married within the year.

Attending school within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres.

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz: Number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, swine and sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: Number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore-land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of cloverseed and bushels of grass-seed, pounds of hops, pounds of flax, bushels of flaxseed, pounds of maple sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home-made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $500.

Name of business, manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw material used, including fuel, namely: quantities, kinds, values, kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, namely: male, female; average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product, namely: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

Bell in Tennessee.—The Nashville Patriot, of Monday last, gives the following cheering account of the enthusiastic feeling in Tennessee in behalf of John Bell for the Presidency:

"The native State and life-long home of John Bell is rallying to his support with the utmost ardor and enthusiasm. The masses are moving in all directions, and popular meetings are being held in many of the counties, which indicate that the people are aroused to the dangers that menace the country and are rising up to take its cause and defence in their own hands. Never before so early in a Presidential canvass, have we seen so much interest manifested by any party as in the present. Great issues are opened up and the public heart is moved to come to the rescue of the country from the assaults of its enemies. The people are at length convinced that it is time to gird up their loins and go forth to fight in earnest. So long as a country is at peace and its citizens are prosperous, they may differ as to measures of policy, but when its cherished institutions are assailed and the pillars of its constitution are sought to be overthrown, and when its borders swarm with its secret foes, the people will fly to its rescue and its salvation without respect to party. That time is well nigh come, and the patriotic people of every name are beginning to see that any delay is dangerous, and are preparing to rally to the standard of the Constitution and the Union. Tennessee sends greeting to her sister States of the Confederacy, North and South, and invites them to join hands with her in defence of the Republic."

SEWARD AND DOUGLAS.—Hon. Robert G. Scott, formerly of Virginia, but now an Alabama delegate to the Baltimore and Richmond Conventions, as he was to that at Charleston, made a speech at Richmond a few days ago, part of which is thus reported:—

"In reviewing the course of Senator Douglas, Mr. Scott endeavored to show that he was a Republican in disguise, and that he trampled alike on protection and the decisions of the Supreme Court. At this point some one inquired if the speaker would not prefer Seward to Douglas? Mr. Scott instantly replied that he would—that Mr. Seward was a statesman, a plain, honest, outspoken man, who meant what he said and said what he meant, and therefore was infinitely to be preferred to Douglas, who equivocated, mystified and deceived. This response was cheered by the house."

A Warning.—A Democratic exchange says that the fatal dishonesty of Post-master Fowler is "another warning to government employees." In our judgment, it is another and most impressive warning, added to the many that have gone before, to the people of the United States, against reposing further confidence in the Democratic party—a significant warning that the longer they give it their support the greater the abuses, and the more flagrant the corruption are becoming. The open endorsement of corruption by J. B.—as in the case of the Patterson letter in the Philadelphia Navy Yard business—was a *carte blanche* to all inferior officers under him, to pursue any system of outrage upon the popular rights and the popular purse, that their necessities or inclinations might suggest—and right well have many of them availed themselves of the license. Let the people be "warned," and no such melancholy examples of dishonesty will be necessary for the "government employees."—*Richmond Whig.*

Bell and Everett in Alabama.—The Huntsville Independent says that Bell and Everett are making great gains among the Democrats of Alabama—and all the old Whigs are coming back.

Thomas Hall, a linen-weaver in Ireland, has finished a shirt entirely in the loom. It is woven throughout without seams, and very accurately and neatly gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrists. The neck and wristbands are doubled and stitched; there is a regular selvage on each side of the breast; and where stitching ordinarily is, so it is in this shirt. In short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert needle-women.

PECULATORY.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.—In reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the House of Representatives, the Post Master General has sent in a long communication in relation to Fowler's defalcation ($170,000.) According to this statement, he knew nothing of the defalcation until a few days before it was made public, but Fowler became a defaulter (so he discovers from the books and report of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury) on Dec. 31, 1855, in the sum of $88,985 70. Beginning with that, the defalcation swelled with each quarter until it reached $170,000. The Post Master General saddles the blame on the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury and the Third Assistant P. M. General, lately dead. The defalcation, it is alleged, occurred and swelled with the full knowledge of the former, whose duty required him (in the language of the law) to "*promptly report to the Postmaster General all delinquencies of postmasters in paying over the proceeds of their offices;*" and the Post Master General distinctly states that "on the 15th of November 1858, it was known to the Auditor that Mr. Fowler was a defaulter to the amount of $76,871 86, up to the 30th September 1858."

The Sixth Auditor in 1859, and we suppose now, was Dr. Thos M. Tate; the third assistant P. M. G. was John Marron.

THE POST-OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

The Louisville Courier having denied the correctness of my dispatch concerning the Postmaster, Ronald, I would call the attention of the Courier, whose editor, I understand, is in the same boat with Mr. Ronald, to the statement filed with the Covode Committee by Mr. W. E. Culver, the banker with whom the deposits were made. The statement says:

Mr. F. S. J. Ronald, the Postmaster of Louisville, commenced depositing the Post-office money with me, in May, 1856, and continued up to the 3rd October, 1857, as per contract, and that I agreed to pay him six per cent. per annum and interest, amounting to over $1,100, and that I also paid him one per cent. on all Government drafts, which he took in advance and put in his pockets. The time when these gentlemen, Messrs. Swager, Green, Sands and Ronald, were depositing the Government funds with me, James Guthrie was borrowing it from us and was hard run all the time, and writing to me whilst he was Secretary, that unless I could procure him more money he would be compelled to leave the Treasury Department.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. Guthrie to Mr. Culver, dated "Washington, June 12, 1858," explains itself, in connection with Mr. Culver's statement:

"I also wish you would make the acquaintance of Dr. Green, who will be Commissioner and Disbursing Agent of the Custom-house, and will have the money to deposit, which he may place in your hands."

Did Mr. Guthrie not know that such deposits would be in violation of the Sub-Treasury law, and subject the party to punishment by imprisonment? Is not Secretary Cobb aware that such deposits were made? Have not the facts been brought to the attention of the President and Postmaster-General, and is not Mr. Ronald still in office?

The Covode Investigation.—The Covode Committee has concluded its testimony. Forney and Wendell were the last witnesses. The former's testimony was shown to the President and several members of the Cabinet. Among other things he stated that he had been offered by Mr. Buchanan the Consulate to Liverpool, or the mission to Russia or Prussia, if he would acquiesce in the policy of the Administration; but he declined. Mr. Wendell testified that he carried ten thousand dollars in his pocket for weeks to present to Colonel Forney, and if necessary was authorized to increase it to twenty-five thousand dollars, if he would accept the Liverpool Consulate or the mission to one of the great Powers of Europe; but Forney declined.

Mr. Karns, of Reading, appeared before the Covode Committee, and testified that he was a contractor on the Union canal extension, and employed about one hundred and fifty Irishmen. He had sent to him a large number of the naturalization papers alleged to be fraudulent, which were procured from R. M. Browne, an employee of the Navy Yard. He received some of these under franks of Democratic Members. Some two or three hundred of them were still left in his possession. Several thousands of these papers were circulated through Pennsylvania, some bearing the seal of a prothonotary who was now dead, and others in blank.—*Wash. Cor. Bal. Amer.*

Postal Retrenchment.—Several important reforms it is said were adopted in the post office bill on its passage in the House. Pay for clerks, which has increased from $230,000 in 1850, to 950,000 now asked by the Department, is reduced to $800,000. In the city of New York alone, under Mr. Fowler's administration, clerk pay was increased from $73,000 in 1853, to $171,000 now, and the new postmaster has found many men drawing salaries who perform no service. An amendment was adopted requiring postmasters to distribute papers sent for clubs to one address. The retrenchment on the whole bill amounts to $500,000. Letter carriers in cities are to receive one cent for delivery. The maximum pay of route agents will be $800 instead of $1,000 per annum.

Bank of North Carolina.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their banking house in this City on Thursday last.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected. Branches of the Bank were established at Asheville and Statesville, and Agencies at Wentworth and Warrenton. We learn that the annual report of the condition of the Bank showed it to be in a prosperous condition. The stock of this institution is worth in market from $110 to $114. No dividend has been declared, and the whole of the capital stock has just been paid in.

Raleigh Standard.

Orange County Farming.—The farmers in this community have commenced raising tobacco as a staple instead of cotton. They find the soil well adapted to the culture of that article, and land has risen in value from 50 to 100 per cent. since they have been cultivating tobacco, which has only been three or four years.

The weather has been very wet during the last week, and wheat is being considerably injured by the rust. I do not think that there will be an average crop made in this section.

Cor. Pet. Express.

TO THE MILITARY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Military Convention will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1860. All the Volunteer Companies of the State are expected to send delegates in full dress uniform. All necessary arrangements for the meeting will be made. The W. & W., and N. C. Rail Road Companies will pass delegates for one fare, and other Companies are expected to do the same. The officers of the Militia and Military Schools throughout the State are cordially invited to be present.—*Wilmington Journal.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 14.

The Niagara has arrived with dates to the 2d.

The only items of interest reported are the seizure and occupation of Palermo by Garibaldi, and the refusal of the Chinese to assent to the demands of the Western Powers. For the first event we were fully prepared by the Italian news received by the previous arrival, which left the popular commander at the gates of the city, sustained by the favor of the people, and the enthusiasm of his own troops. The news from China is not unexpected, except as it contradicts a rumor that had been published in one of the London journals, to the effect that the English demands had been conceded by the Chinese, and that the war was thus at an end.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales of the week 55,000 bales. The market closed very dull at a decline of 1-8 a 1-4 on inferior, but very irregular and difficult to sell. Fine qualities were generally unchanged. Stock 1,295,000 bales, including 1,089,000 American.

Missionaries Massacred.—We have intelligence of another massacre of missionaries in Patagonia. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent gives the particulars of this lamentable affair. It took place upon one of the islands near the coast, to which the Patagonia Missionary Society had sent agents, in the hope of civilizing and Christianizing the people. Not long since, the Captain of the mission ship, with the Catechist and six of the crew, while on shore, were set upon by the natives, some two hundred in number, and were beaten to death with clubs.—*N. Y. Times.*

U. S. Senator Elected.—Daniel Clark has been re-elected to the Senate, from New Hampshire.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 2d DAY of JULY next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due, on subjects taxed without being listed, viz:—

Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Vendors of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers Merchants, Ready-Made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the 87th Section of the Revenue Law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective Taxes:

"SEC. 87. Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed, as per schedule B., without having previously received a license as required, shall, in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

June 14, 1860. 26-tt

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AS required by law, notice is hereby given, that I have received the Tax List for 1859. Those interested will do well to call at the Court House, where the List is open for inspection. Persons having property unlisted are requested to report to the Sheriff.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

June 14, 1860. 26-3w

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT

THAT persons in the daily use of Soap as a Dentifrice, have cleaner, whiter, and sounder teeth, than those who use other preparations. The only reason that can be given for this is, that Soap is the only article that will destroy the vitality of the Animalcuke that destroy the teeth of every individual. There are, however, two great objections to any Fancy Soap prepared for the skin: First—It is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste; Second, it contains far too much Alkali, which causes the gums to become soft, spongy and tender, and gives them a pale livid appearance, instead of a healthy, ruddy color. After a number of experiments, the proprietor feels confident he is offering to the public in the *Antiseptic and Aromatic Tooth Soap*, an article which only requires to be known to be in general use.

By adding a concentrated extract of choice Aromatic Roots and Barks, the Alkali is sufficiently neutralized, and a pleasant AROMATIC FLAVOR given in the place of the taste of Soap, at the same time retaining its virtues to destroy the Animalcuke.

It effectually removes Fœtid Matter, or Tartar, and gives a brilliant white, smooth polish to the teeth, heals and hardens diseased and tender gums, purifies the breath, and leaves a pleasant AROMATIC FLAVOR in the mouth. It is in neat portable boxes, containing sufficient to last 12 months and sold at the low price of

Twenty-Five Cents,

By O. S. BALDWIN & Co.,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

June 14. 26-3t

FOR SALE.

Land on Beaver Dam and Buffalo Creek.

THE sale of this land having been postponed, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of June, 400 Acres of LAND belonging to the Heirs of the late John McLeod.

One tract called the Morris land, lies on Beaver Dam 23 miles from Town, and 8 miles from the Centre Plank Road, containing 200 acres, and joins Mrs. McPhaul, Jas. McMillan, Malcom Currie and others. The other tract of 200 acres lies on Buffalo Creek about one mile from the first tract, and joins Catharine Ferguson, William McLean and others, about 100 acres of which is cleared land. Both tracts are timbered with oak and pine.

Terms of sale $50 cash; balance 6 months, with interest from date.

Bond and security required.

By order of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of John McLeod et al.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 12, 1860. 26*ts

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY,

AN ARTICLE for **REMOVING STAINS** produced by greasy bodies, such as oil, butter, tallow, tar, fresh paint and dirt, upon

Furniture and Clothes.

It may be applied upon all kinds of cloth whatever may be the quality, without injuring the lustre or color, even the most delicate.

It is unalterable and may be kept for years without its properties being in the least changed.

IT IS USED FOR

Cleaning Gloves,
Diluting Oil Colors,
Taking Stains out of Paper,
Engravings, Drawings, also
Silk Ribbons,

of all colors, which it makes look equal to new.

Sold at 25 cts. per bottle by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

June 8. 3t

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81llypd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1860.

"A TAX PAYER."—Over this signature the [illegible] Sentinel has published two articles which the [illegible] Press attributes to the pen of Francis Fries, [illegible] Salem, (a respectable and intelligent gentleman, [illegible]ly a Whig.) The Democratic papers are copying [illegible] well they may, for they are far more plausible than [illegible]thing that either Gov. Ellis or any of the Dem[illegible] organs have been able to get up. Yet they are [illegible]tive in many respects.

We desire before noticing some of Mr. Fries's [illegible]ments, to correct an error into which we fell on the [illegible] inst. in a very brief notice of his first No. We [illegible] stood him, on a hasty reading, to propose to [illegible] $145,000 more of revenue than the State now [illegible] or needs. This is our mistake. Mr. F's figures [illegible] posed merely to get $195,000 out of property [illegible] taxed, to make up for the same amount which [illegible] will be lost by ad valorem from the tax on lands, [illegible]dends, merchants' capital, &c. We have no doubt Mr. Fries had acuteness enough to see our error—that is more than we can say for any of his Democratic organs or other friends, not one of whom has allu[illegible] our mistake, which might therefore pass without correction if we could be content to mislead our readers.

Mr. Fries says, "The advocates of ad valorem say that it will lessen the tax on the poor man, and lay it on the rich one."

This is not a fair statement of what the advocates of equal taxation assert or propose. They contend that the rich and the poor will pay *according to their means or poverty.* And not, as now, some poor men pay more than some other rich men. For instance, there is a respectable Democrat within our personal knowledge, not worth, we suppose, $10,000, who pays nearly a third more of State taxes than another respectable Democrat within 15 miles of him, whose estate is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. The rich man pays about $131, the comparatively poor man pays $180. And this under Mr. Fries's own tax law, as prepared by him in the last Legislature. Again: the first mentioned Democrat pays exactly three times as much tax on $12,000 worth of ready-made clothing, as his next door neighbor pays on $12,000 worth of [illegible] and hats. The one pays $180, and the other $60. [illegible] this too under Mr. Fries's tax law. These are only examples. There are ten thousand cases of inequality of burdens in North Carolina, not so glaring perhaps as these, but still wrong in principle, because unequal. How can Mr. Fries wonder if Democrats as well Whigs repudiate his system—yes, *his* system—and desire the success of a party which proposes to make men pay in proportion to their wealth and poor men in proportion to their poverty?

Mr. Fries says, "I see that Mr. Pool estimates the whole property of the State at $700,000,000." Did Mr. Fries see that Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool *agree* to this sum? Such is the fact; and why not say so?

Mr. Fries says that ad valorem will reduce the tax on merchants $52,000. Suppose it should, it is a standard democratic doctrine, (at least when applied to tariff, which is but a tax,) that the consumer pays the tax. If so, the $52,000 will not be taken off the merchants, but the people.

Mr. Fries speaks cautiously about "the tax on salaries and fees paid by Doctors, Officers, Lawyers, &c." What is "&c."? Mr. Fries's tax law lays no tax on "&c." It *does* lay a tax of one per cent. on every person, such as clerks, journeymen mechanics, or others, whose annual total receipts and income (whether in money or otherwise) in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments, amount to, or are worth $500 or upwards." Why did Mr. Fries class all the hard working persons as "&c."? Why he manifestly thinks it will help Democracy to enumerate Doctors, Officers and Lawyers, as taxed, but he is disposed to keep dark about his tax (precisely the same in amount) on clerks, journeymen, overseers, school teachers, "&c."

Mr. Fries estimates that the valuation of real estate in the State will be increased from $98,000,000 to $140,000,000 under the present assessment. This is absurd. We have heard of but two counties, Rowan and Halifax, where the increase has been $400,000 each, less than 20 per cent. above the old assessment. The same average increase throughout the State, (and we doubt if the average will be so much,) will not make $120,000,000.

"The opposition papers, (says Mr. Fries,) appear very anxious to put the highest value upon negroes—even putting the average value only a few dollars less than it is in Georgia. Now, we all know that negroes in that great cotton State are worth at least $150 more apiece, on an average, than in North Carolina. Yet the average value on negroes in Georgia is only $612 a piece. With these facts before me, I must think the $500 a head is a fair average in this State."

Mr. Fries is here entirely mistaken. What the average value *is now* in Georgia, neither he nor we can tell. The average value on the 1st of January 1859, a year and a half ago, was $612 63: an advance of $80 24 compared with 1858. We all know that prices have risen very greatly within the last eighteen months. And we know further that in this State some months ago 100 negroes, the inferior families of the owner, sold in a lot for $80,000, an average of $800. And we would ask Mr. Fries, if slaves are worth at least $150 more, on an average, in Georgia than in North Carolina, how it happens that the negro traders who are to be found at every public sale of slaves do not buy all that are sold? $150 apiece would be an enormous profit, and we venture to say that if such a profit could be realized on the prices paid in North Carolina, not a slave would be sold at auction to any person in this State—but every one so sold would be bought by traders and carried to Georgia—whereas, the truth is, as every one knows, that traders do not buy one in ten of the negroes that are sold.

We have noted the above things in Mr. Fries's first article for the purpose of showing that his statistics are not reliable. We might extend the review, if space would admit. He has published a 2d No., but some person carried off the Sentinel before we had even read it.

The whole complaint of Mr. Fries is met by a comparison of the platforms of the two parties. The Democratic platform says,—

"We deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

The Whig platform recommends a Convention with the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Now what is the difference between these? The plain meaning of the Democratic platform is that *all* interests and classes of property are to be taxed equally (for it is certainly "practicable" to tax all equally,) except *slaves*, which are to be exempted because there is no power "within the limits of the constitution" to tax them equally with other property. Whereas the Whig platform provides for taxing *all* equally, *including slaves*, with power to discriminate as stated.

Suppose the Democrats to carry honestly into effect the provision of their platform, it is evident that every result predicted by Mr. Fries from the adoption of the Whig plan will follow, except that half the slaves will be exempt, and therefore the taxes on land and other property, (including stock, farming tools, furniture and crops, for the Democracy cannot discriminate or exempt under their platform,) will be heavier under the Democratic plan in so far as the slaves are exempted. That is the whole truth in a nutshell, honestly and plainly stated.

GOV. ELLIS'S "HORSE-LEECH" SPEECH.—The Standard of Wednesday last endeavors to persuade the Murfreesborough Citizen, the democratic organ which reported Gov. Ellis's opening speech at Gatesville (assisted, as it is said, by Gov. Ellis himself,) that it misunderstood the Governor in what he said about the West being like the horse-leech, still crying give! give! The Citizen, it is well known, positively re-affirms the correctness of its report, plainly makes up an issue of veracity with the Governor, and offers to prove that he, and not the Governor, has told the truth about it.

It is a very coaxing article of the Standard's, evidently proceeding from Gov. Ellis himself (and showing that the Standard has been re-installed as the organ.) Among others things it says,—

"We must look to the speaker's intention, and not hold him rigidly to language uttered in the excitement of debate. Gov. Ellis did not mean to make a sectional speech, or to reflect upon the West. He was showing how much the East paid and what the West had received; and he was doing this to prove that the demand of the West for more, under a new system of taxation —*which demand was being made by Opposition leaders*— was not well founded. This was his object, whatever his language may have been."

This is about as near an admission of the truth of the Citizen's statement as the Governor could well come.

But let us trace the history of this horse-leech speech.

In the Citizen's account (prepared, as we have heard, under Gov. Ellis's own eye if not by his own hand,) we find the following paragraphs:—

"The Gov. proceeded to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the Report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays $92,931 State tax, and the Eighth District $43,000. Gates Co. pays into the State Treasury $5,500; Burke County only $4,400;—yet in Burke County the State has expended $500,000, the annual interest on which is $30,000, or nearly *eight times* the tax she pays! The East pays her full measure of taxes, 'heaped up, pressed down and running over.' Still the cry from the West is, like the horse-leech 'Give! Give!!'

"An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various *other little things* to put in, besides *ad valorem*. An attempt would be made to alter the *basis of representation*, and place the whole taxing power of N. C. in the hands of one section where they want a *deal of money*. The West could then *cut down* mountains and fill up valleys *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section."

The Murfreesborough Southron reported the Governor on this point as follows:—

"The first Congressional District pays into the State treasury about ninety-one thousand dollars, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore certain little holes through western mountains, which some of us are for. The first Congressional District gets nothing in return for all this. The West had no ground to complain, but like the horse leech was ever crying give! give!! and like the grave more! more!! and there is still an insatiate and inexorable cry for more. The Eastern people should consider before they placed a weapon in the hands of their enemies of the west with which they may destroy them. * * * * The west would all the time have its hand in the pockets of the eastern people, and would have a bank down here, and all the drafts upon that bank would be honored, for the sheriff would have the control and collection of them. The east was to the west what the fabled goose was to her owner. Eastern men need not be afraid that this goose would be killed, as long as she continued to lay golden eggs. Eastern men were geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap."

The speech was delivered on the 5th of April. The "horse-leech and golden egg" part of it was very generally commented on. Yet no word of denial came from the Governor or from any of his party. Their trick was, *not to re-publish the speech at all.*

On the 17th of April, twelve days after the speech was made, Gov. Ellis being in Raleigh, corrected through the Democratic Press an error in the Citizen's account which represented him as having said that "between himself and Mr. Pool no difference upon national politics existed." He said that he was correctly reported by the Southron on this point. He said not a word about the horse-leech part being erroneous. Now what more natural, if he had been misreported about that, than a correction of that also?

On the 24th April the Charlotte Democrat, two or three hundred miles *West* of Gatesville, said,—

"The Southron did not report Gov. Ellis correctly, and we have good authority for saying that the report of the Murfreesborough Citizen (a Democratic paper,) is inaccurate."

We are not informed who was the "good authority," nor in what particulars the report was "inaccurate." The Governor had not got up to that point at that time. He was not long, however, in screwing his courage up to it. At Smithfield, on the 25th of April, twenty days after the Gatesville horse-leech speech, as the Raleigh Press reported him,—

"Gov. Ellis said he was a western man, and opposed to ad valorem. In speaking of the disparity of the taxes paid by the east and the west, he had been misrepresented. It had been stated that he said that the west, like the horse leech, was still crying for more, more. He said no such thing—what he did say, was, that notwithstanding this disparity of taxation, there was a demand for more,—that like the horse leech, the cry was still for more. But this cry came not from the west—it came from the politicians of the Opposition convention."

The Citizen, seeing this, promptly and indignantly affirmed that Gov. Ellis *did* say at Gatesville what at Smithfield and Goldsborough he denied having said.

The Democratic papers echoing Gov. Ellis's tardy denial, C. H. Foster, Editor of the Citizen, published a card on the 29th May, in which he says,—

"Knowing most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to reaffirm my statement in that regard. I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity. I presume that my own declaration, without corroboration, is enough for all who know me. If needed, however, the testimony of others can be adduced in its support."

Now if, after this brief history, anybody can doubt that Gov. Ellis did speak the horse-leech speech, he must be impervious to the rays of truth.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon last, and committees appointed to make arrangements for its celebration.

THE HIGH POINT MAIL.—We would call the contractor's attention to the shameful derangement of this mail. It now gets here about 12 hours after time, and we learn does not connect with the cross routes at Asheborough, &c. We learn that complaint has been made to the Department.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand several communications respecting local or personal matters, for which we cannot find room. The political condition of the State and the Country has paramount claims on our columns for the present.

THE ROBESON MURDER.—We learn verbally that the murder of Mrs. Rhodes is ascertained to have been perpetrated after her paramour Shade Williams had been committed to jail for debt. Two men named Barnes are now accused, and have been arrested.

MR. GILMER.—As our readers know, Mr. Gilmer is Chairman of the House Committee on elections. Belonging to neither of the sectional parties in the House, his appointment was eminently proper as Chairman of a Committee to decide on disputed questions of law and fact between them. Notwithstanding this, and in the face of the fact that similar appointments had been given to Democrats, his appointment was the signal for another outbreak of vile charges against him—charges as disgraceful to those who made them, being knowingly false, as they would have been to him had they been true. It was charged that, for some consideration not specified, he had sold himself to the Republicans, and that they had rewarded him with this position in which he was bound to oust Democrats and put in Black Republicans in all contested cases. Of such cases there have been seven, and of the seven Mr. G. has reported upon four. Looking to the law and facts, regarding not at all the party affinities of the contestants, he has discharged his duty, fearlessly and faithfully, giving the seats to Democrat or Republican as the facts showed the people to have given them. The Democratic organs, caring for neither law nor fact, acting upon an established principle of their party to give a contested seat to their own man when any thing was to be gained by it, have not failed to notice and to abuse Mr. Gilmer whenever the law and the facts required that he should report in favor of a Republican. And acting upon another well-established principle of the Democratic press, those cases in which, as the law and facts required, he reported in favor of Democrats, have been carefully suppressed. We will supply the omission by stating Mr. Gilmer's record:

He has reported in favor of Sickles of N. Y. and Barrett of Missouri. Both of these are Democrats, and as their rights to seats, if they had contended for them without having ever received a vote, would be upheld by the Democracy, it is needless to say any thing more. He has reported in favor of the Nebraska Republican delegate, and his report *was unanimously sustained by the House; (a delegate has no vote.)* Again he reported in favor of Howard, Michigan Republican, against Cooper, Democrat. He could not do otherwise. Against his efforts, by report and by speech, the House refused to allow Cooper additional time to take testimony. Howard only produced testimony; that established his right; and Mr. G. reported accordingly. The remaining cases go over to the next session unless the adjournment resolution has been rescinded.

That is Mr. Gilmer's record as Chairman of the Committee on Elections. We have not the most remote idea that the Democratic organs in this State will make it known to their readers, because it is to Mr. Gilmer's credit, and Mr. Gilmer is a Whig, and they have slandered him. But it is pleasant to see that there *are* Democrats of more just and liberal views than those in this State. A Democratic Club meeting held in St. Louis a few days since to protest against the outrage by which their member was ousted from his seat, adopted among others, this resolution:—

Resolved, 4. That the thanks of the Democracy are due and are hereby extended to John A. Gilmer and his associates, who made the minority report in the contested election case of Blair vs. Barrett.

A MARE'S NEST.—The Raleigh Press has the following:

"John Pool Trading for a Seat in the United States Senate—Where is the Letter?—It is currently rumored, we learn, upon undeniable authority, that a young man, in Pasquotank county, who has been reading law under Mr. John Pool, and who now has charge of his office in Elizabeth City, wrote a certain letter to Mr. Frank Charles, of that county, who stood prominently before the Oppositionists for a nomination to a seat in the next Legislature, in which letter an effort was made to put the party screws to Mr. Charles by making him pledge, in advance of a nomination, that he would support Mr. Pool for the United States Senate in case he (the aforesaid Pool) was not elected Governor. It is said that the letter reads thus:

"Sir—It is understood that you are spoken of as a candidate of the Opposition to represent this county in the next Legislature. Satisfactory answers from you to the following questions will ensure your unanimous nomination: 1st. Are you in favor of the promotion of John Pool? 2d. In case of the defeat of John Pool for Governor, will you use every effort, both in caucus and out of it, if you are a member of the next Legislature, to secure his nomination for the Senate of the United States?"

"This letter, we learn, was handed to Mr. Charles, but he replied that he would make no promises. Whereupon, the county convention met, and Mr. Pool's friends used every effort to defeat Mr. Charles' nomination, and they succeeded in doing so: they succeeded in *proscribing a man because he would not pledge himself to vote for John Pool for the United States Senate.*"

Did the "young man" have no name? If he had, why not append it to the so-called "letter"? The only reason that occurs to us for such a remarkable omission is the fact that signing a man's name to a letter which he never wrote SUBJECTS THE SIGNER TO INDICTMENT. It is perfectly plain that the letter is not genuine. If it were, why say, "*It is said* that the letter reads thus:"? And why ask, "where is the letter?"

The object of the manufacture of this pretended letter shows itself in a subsequent paragraph, where the Press says:—

"The public will conclude at once that Mr. Pool and his friends have already despaired of his election, and efforts are being made to secure his election to the Senate in case the Opposition should get a majority in the next Legislature."

Now we have to say in reply to the above, that ten days ago, at Chapel Hill, Mr. Pool was entirely confident of his election as Governor, and that we did not see or hear of a Whig whilst at that place, (where there were many from different parts of the State,) who did not confidently believe that he will be elected—an opinion in which we concur.

The Press doubtless fears such a result, and therefore endeavors to produce an impression that Mr. Pool and his friends despair. It would be a very false and unfounded impression.

DIVIDEND OF CAPITAL.—The old Bank of the State will pay 25 per cent. of its capital to the stockholders on the 1st Monday in July.

STATE STOCKS.—Considerable sales of N. C. Bonds in New York at 99. Virginia 93⅝.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY CENSURED.—Some remarkable votes have been taken in the House of Representatives lately. The first when, by a vote of 88 to 40, the House repudiated the President's claim, set up in his Protest, that the House had no right to investigate his official conduct. Others on Wednesday last, when the House, by votes ranging from 123 to 61, down to 90 to 37, directly censured the President and Secretary of the Navy for abuse of power in giving contracts to favorites at the expense of the Treasury.

What is most remarkable is that so many Democratic members dodge these votes. There are 101 Democrats, including 8 anti-Lecomptonites; yet in test votes in which all of character that the Administration ever had is at stake, only from 37 to 61 are willing to vote.

This shows how effectually the Democratic party is disbanded, and that there is hope for the country when the Administration Congressmen themselves will not sustain its corrupt practices.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH AT WILMINGTON.—We copy from the Herald an account of what we learn verbally was a rich treat in that town.

The Journal makes it out to have been a very dull and uninteresting speech. If we had room we could easily show *why* the Journal thinks so, by re-publishing some remarks delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 9th of March 1853. The Journal then said that Messrs. Badger and Mangum cared for the Cape Fear region "about the value of a chew of tobacco," and "refused" to do any thing towards getting an appropriation for the Cape Fear river and bars. The Journal asserted that it "*knew*" this to be so. Mr. Badger, assenting to the request of a North Carolinian that he would have this set right, caused the Journal's article to be read, and then detailed the efforts he had made, and successfully made, to get the appropriation through the Senate. He was more than sustained by three Democratic Senators, Messrs. Gwin, Hamlin and Borland, who showed that nothing but the untiring efforts and the personal popularity of Mr. Badger could have secured the passage of the appropriation. Mr. Gwin said that "there never was a greater injustice done to any man than to say that he has not exerted himself to the utmost with regard to this matter from beginning to end."

The Journal having done Mr. Badger that greatest injustice, and never atoned for it, is of course prepared to do him another now.

In our last we showed what the Journal's "voucher" was worth. The above shows what is the value of its criticism. But if other proof were wanting on the latter point, we might refer to the disparaging and contemptuous remarks made by the Editor in this town respecting Mr. E. G. Haywood's (Democratic State Elector) speech here, and the high praise which he bestowed on the same speech in the Journal two days afterwards. The Journal says,—

"Upon national politics, Mr. Badger referred to Bell and Everett. He did *not* refer to a little issue of veracity said to be pending between Messrs. Badger and Bell. We hope they have fixed it all right. Have not heard of it, though."

There is no issue of veracity between Messrs. Badger and Bell. There was one in March 1853 between Mr. Badger and the Journal. But we have shown that that was "fixed all right." It only lasted for an hour.

POOL AND ELLIS AT WINSTON.—The Salem Press and Winston Sentinel, at hand this morning, contain brief accounts of the discussion at Winston on Wednesday last. The papers differ materially as to the points made and the effect produced upon a very large audience. The discussion took a new turn in one respect. Gov. Ellis introduced an extract from a letter of J. Parker Jordan, to show that Mr. Pool had been opposed to Western improvements. In reply, the Sentinel says that Mr. Pool denounced Jordan as an infamous liar and a scoundrel.

AD VALOREM MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at "Rome," on the East side of the Cape Fear, in this vicinity, on Friday evening last. Randal McDaniel, Esq. spoke for an hour, and we are informed that it would be difficult to present in a more plain and convincing manner than he did the equity of the principle of equal taxation. Cumberland will give a good account on the 2d of August.

EACH HALF-WAY RIGHT.—In the course of the squabble between Gov. Ellis and Frank I. Wilson, Esq., there have been elicited for public use the private opinions of some of the Wake Democracy as to their prospects this Summer. Mr. Wilson's opinion, as stated in the Comptroller's office, was that Gov. Ellis would be defeated, but that the Democracy would save the Legislature by means of running ad valorem Democrats. Gov. Ellis's witness was of opinion that Ellis would go through, but that the Whigs would have the Legislature. *Our* opinion is that the Whigs will have both Governor and Legislature. The warnings which abound lately in Democratic organs indicate that our opinion is gaining strength even in their minds. The Standard and the Journal have had urgent appeals to the party, but the case gets more desperate day by day, and a Goldsborough paper says, "We give the Democratic party timely warning, that there is not a day to be lost, from this to the day of election." Exactly so; but the party will lose *that* day certain.

That paper [the Fayetteville Observer] took the position, long since, that the tax was to be taken off of the land and put upon the negroes.—*Raleigh Press.*

The Observer has never taken any such position, as the Raleigh Press well knows. The Observer has never heard that *any body* has taken any such position, and has no idea that any body ever did. The position of the Observer, as the Press understands very well, is that land and negroes shall be taxed *equally, according to their value:* That $1000 in negroes shall pay the same as $1000 in land, and not as now, only one-third as much. Of course, this will increase the taxes derived from negro property, and reduce [but not take off] the tax on land.

CANDIDATES.—W. N. Patterson, Esq., is a Whig candidate for the Commons in Orange County, in place of Henry K. Nash, Esq. declined.

J. W. Russ Esq. has accepted the Whig nomination for the Commons in Bladen County.

The Whigs of Northampton have nominated, for the Senate John M. Moody; for the Commons Messrs. D. A. Barnes and R. W. Weaver. The Standard's correspondent warns the Democracy, that with this ticket in the field they have a tough time in prospect.

In the Buncombe District, G. W. Candler is a Whig candidate for the Senate, and Gen. B. M. Edney an independent Democratic candidate.

Dr. H. A. Morgan is the Whig candidate for the Senate in Gates and Chowan; John Boothe the Whig candidate for the Commons in Gates; and John Roberts the Whig candidate in Chowan.

Dr. M. F. Arendell is the Whig candidate for Senate in Carteret and Jones; and F. G. Simmons for the Commons in Jones.

John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator from the district of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.

In Craven, the Democrats have nominated N. H. Street for the Senate, and Messrs. D. K. McRae and Alfred Reel for the Commons.

The Democrats of Alamance have nominated for the Commons, Messrs. George Patterson and John Tabscott.

Hon. Bedford Brown is out for the Senate in Caswell, and Hon. John Kerr, Hon. S. P. Hill, and Wm. Long for the Commons. All Democrats.

J. E. Matthews, Esq., is a Democratic ad valorem candidate for the Commons in Forsyth.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, the Senate discussed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but made no progress, except by adopting an amendment authorizing a $20,000,000 loan. On Thursday, this bill and the Post Office bill were passed. As also, a resolution to extend the session to the 25th inst., and a bill increasing to $250,000 the appropriation to send the captured negroes back to Africa. On Friday, the John Brown committee reported: the majority, in favor of providing military protection to arsenals, navy yards, forts, &c.; the minority, that no further legislation is needed. The Tariff bill was postponed to next session.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the following resolutions, from the committee on Naval Expenditures, were adopted by overwhelming majorities, many of the Democrats dodging:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under the date of September 23, 1858, with W. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the navy yard among members of Congress was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of Daniel B. Martin, Chief Engineer, as a member of a Board of Engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

[Our readers will remember the report on Naval abuses, published in the Observer some months since, on which these resolutions are based.]

On Thursday, a resolution was adopted reducing the price of the public printing 40 cents in the dollar. Many bills were postponed to next session. Nothing of interest on that day or on Friday.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Squatter Sovereignty wing of the Democracy meet in National Convention at Baltimore to-day. The prospect is not bright. It is, as at Charleston, a struggle for the spoils, and the Democracy will stand up for their principles in *that* fight. The Douglas crowd have been kept out of the crib for four years. They want to go in. The anti-Douglasites have been in for four years, and don't want to go out. It is very well understood that the whipped party will get no more plunder than if they were oppositionists. As Gov. Ellis says, these people differ but will not divide. It is the whole or none.

Wake Forest.—The Commencement Exercises of this Institution closed on Thursday last with the usual graduating speeches and addresses before the Alumni. We learn that the exercises were very interesting, and that everything passed off finely. A large crowd was in attendance. The following is the programme of Thursday:

Latin Salutatory—G. S. Jones, Pasquotank.
Patriotism the Soul of Philanthropy—A. W. Poindexter, Richmond, Va.
French Speech—La Manie de Parler—W. R. Larkins, New Hanover.
The dignity of the Farmer's Vocation—R. R. Savage, Nansemond, Va.
German Speech—Die Hutterssprache—J. R. Kelly, Columbus.
The Aristocracy of Genius—F. H. Ivey, Fayetteville.
The Joys of Mental Conquest—G. S. Jones, Pasquotank.
The Trial and Execution of Louis XIV—W. R. Larkins, New Hanover.
The Truly Great—J. R. Kelly, Columbus.
Annual Report. Degrees Conferred.
The Valedictory—F. H. Ivey, Fayetteville.
Raleigh Press.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A friend writes us in reference to the account of the Commencement Exercises published in the Observer of the 11th inst:—

"In your account of the late Commencement, the degree of A. M. is stated to have been conferred on J. W. Graham. It should be Joseph Graham, M. D., of Charlotte. The former received it in 1859."

The Crops.—The Wheat Crop in this section may now be considered as made, as most of it is ready for the scythe and reapers are daily garnering it. We have not seen such a Wheat crop in the last twenty-five years. The crop is large and the wheat fine. The Oat crop also promises well; the best crop we may say that has been reaped in many years. Corn is doing well and looks finely. Tobacco makes a good stand—we never knew it to fail—and to look at the crop pitched one feels inclined to smile at the late cry of "no plants!"—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Wheat Crop is coming in better, we believe, than was anticipated a month ago; but still, not as well as in some former years. We have seen some recently that was very indifferent—hardly worth cutting. Winter oats are tolerably good, but spring oats, as usual in this climate of late years, are unpromising in the extreme.
High Point Reporter.

United States District Judge to be impeached.—The Judiciary Committee have agreed to the resolution of impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, but do not anticipate reporting it before next session, as the printing of the testimony is greatly behind. Should the session be extended, as is proposed by the Senate, the Committee may report, and fix the consideration of the subject for some day in December next. It is understood that the Committee were nearly or quite unanimous for his impeachment.—*New York Times.*

Later from California and Japan.—The overland Mail of the 25th has arrived. Prince Goitairo, at the last accounts was still living, and there were strong hopes of his recovery.

Capture of Another Slaver.—The U. S. Sloop of war Portsmouth captured May 7th on the coast of Africa the brig Falmouth, supposed to be a slaver.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Receipts of all kinds of produce since our last notice have been exceedingly light. No change in any article. Flour 6 75, 6 50, 6 25 and $6. Spirits Turp. 36 to 36½.
Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 16, 1860.

Turpentine, virgin 2 80, yellow 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 38½ to 40¼. Rosin, Common 1 15, Pale 2 50 to $4, No. 2 1 17½. Tar 1 80. Flour, super 6 75. No other transactions. Last sales of No. 1 Rosin 1 25 to 1 50. Bacon, N. C. sides and shoulders 11½. Hay 1 25. Salt 90. Corn 65. Family Flour $7. Peas 1 05. Timber, 2 rafts at 6 50 to 8 50.

At New York, Cotton nominal: middling uplands last quoted at 11. Southern Flour 5 50 to 5 90. Spirits dull at 42½ to 43. Rosin steady at 1 55 to 1 57½.

Bethlehem Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday in July 1860.
N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
Carthage, June 15. 27*4t
N. C. Presbyterian 3 times.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS I AM DETERMINED to close out my ENTIRE STOCK by 15th July, I will sell at Cost, and my friends are strictly requested to call, settle, and examine my Stock. Yours respectfully,
A. HOLMES, Jr.
June 11. 26-3w

DIED,

On the 13th inst., of cancer of the breast, Mrs. ISABELLA C. STREET, consort of Dr. Murdo Street, in the 46th year of her age. She was returning from a trip to the South-west, whither she had gone with the hope of having the progress of her dreadful disease arrested; but alas! she was not permitted to reach home. She expired on the way, within a few miles of Carthage, where her aged mother and her only brother, Maj. H. C. McLean were painfully anxious to welcome her home once more. The deceased was a lady of exemplary piety, had been for twenty years a member of the Episcopal Church and died in the full hope of a blissful immortality. A dutiful wife, a devoted child, an affectionate sister, a kind neighbor and a friend to the poor, she leaves a numerous circle of friends to lament her death, and her relatives stricken of heart and deeply sorrowing, though soothed by the consoling assurance that with her, death is but a momentary gloom, preceding the dawn of the eternal day. Com.

At his father's residence in Moore county, on the 7th inst., DANIEL P. CADDELL, a native of that county. He had been for some time sorely afflicted, yet on the evening of his death he remarked that he was going to get well. He had previously made a profession of religion, at which time he announced that he was prepared to die. He was about thirty years of age, and a young man of respectable parentage.—Com.

Mrs. FRANCES CLARK was born October, 1802, in Fayetteville, N. C., and died in Camden, Ark., May 26, 1860. She removed from the place of her nativity to Cheraw, S. C., where she lived many years, and from thence to Arkansas, with her husband, the late Mr. Andrew Clark. She has resided in this city about eight years. Mrs. C. made a public profession of the christian religion at an early age, joined the M. E. Church, and continued a faithful and exemplary member to the close of her life.—*Camden Ark. Paper.*

MILL CREEK LODGE, JOHNSTON COUNTY, June 1st, A. D., 1860.

At a regular meeting of Mill Creek Lodge No. 125 Johnston County, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise God in the providence of His infinite Wisdom to call our beloved brother JOHN F. BARFIELD from his earthly tabernacle to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to Him who ordaineth all things well, yet we feel the loss of him whose virtues we should imitate, and whose unspotted character we should patternize. Although brother BARFIELD had left our immediate neighborhood, yet we esteem him none the less, for his noble heart never forsook him in whatever clime he was placed.

Resolved, That we mingle the tear of sympathy with the family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge.
S. S. THORNTON, Sec'y P. T.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

At a called meeting held by the Students of Kernersville High School, the undersigned were appointed by the members of the "Adelphian Literary Society" to draft the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of their feelings, in regard to the death of their much respected and beloved companion, JAMES MADISON DICKS, who died April 30th, 1860, aged 18 years:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise Providence to remove from us by the hand of death a dear fellow Student and a universal favorite,

Resolved, therefore, That in the death of J. M. DICKS we have lost one of our dearest associates, the Methodist Church a worthy member, and society a youth who bade fair of becoming one among her brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That in view of his noble virtues, kindness of heart, and generosity of nature apparent to all with whom he associated—we will cherish the tenderest feelings of love and friendship, and deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives in the loss of one whom they sadly mourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the People's Press, (at Salem, N. C.,) Christian Advocate, and Fayetteville Observer for publication, and that a copy be sent to his deeply afflicted parents.
M. CRAWFORD, J. H. STOCKTON, J. S. HUNT, } Com.

TRUNKS,
Carpet Bags & Valices.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Sole Leather Trunks, Packing
Trunks, Buggy Trunks, Shirt Valices, Sole Leather Valices and Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Reticules, Ladies' French Traveling Trunks, Eugenie Styles, with Canvass Covers, Secret Departments and Band Boxes.

In this special Branch of Business I can offer great inducements to purchasers, which they will soon find out by calling at GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.
☞ Trunks and Valices marked with names, if desired, free of charge.
June 18, 1860. 27-itf

Lubin's Fine Oils.
Lubin's best Extracts.
Preparations for the Hair.
French Perfumery.
Hair, Clothes, Hat and Shaving Brushes.
Shaving and Toilet Soaps, and a variety of other case goods, at the Clothing and Furnishing Depot, 21 Hay St. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
June 16. 1t

Blk. and Fancy Silk Vests, at 21 Hay St.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Blk. and Fancy Silk Neck Ties,
at 21 Hay St. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
June 16. 1t

NOTICE.

STRAYED off, on Friday last, a likely SORREL horse MULE, seven years old. Any information concerning him will be respectfully received, and the delivery of my Mule liberally rewarded. It is supposed he will try to go the Western plank road as he was brought from about Greensboro'.
WM. CADE.
June 15. 27-tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

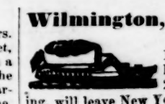
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 18, 1860:—

Joseph Anderson 2, John Arnold.
Mess B C & H Beard, James E Bernes, Editors Banner 2, Sarah Jane Benton, Joseph Bryan, James Butler, Mrs Bethia Buchanan.
Mrs Virginia Conoly, Rev C C Cain, Editors of Communicator, A R Craven, David Cove, James Chason, William T. Cochran 2, James Carter, Coroner of Cumberland Co, Josiah Coburn.
Mrs Margaret Fagan
Samuel A Holmes, George R Hornrine, Miss Sarah Ann Harrison, Richard J Harrison, H Hopson, Annett Holly, Giles, John or William Ham, Lewis Holland, A Hoffman. W D James.
Miss Sarah A E Klapp, Mrs Elizabeth Kelley, Wm Klaster. C A Lewis.
L D Moody, E A Moore, Esq, Charles Montague, Bedford Mathis, R M Moffitt, Esq, W Marther Morvin. —— McNeill, Att'y at Law, Mrs Hugh McCormach, John McNeill, Miss Flora McNeill, Miss Anna McNeill, Thomas W McKinney, A McNeill, Esq, Major McDougald, Jas McDonald, John McClaine, R M McIntosh, Mrs B E McLaurin, W C McMillan.
John T Platt, Cader Parker.
Madison Robinson.
J B Stone 2, Dr Isaac Sullivan, G W Sperling, D C Sellers, H G Smith, J J Spell, Seymour Steele, Jesse P Smith. E Tymons.
P A Wiley, Andrew Watson, Jos Willis, T F Wilkerson, Sarah West, Fenard F Worrells.
Miss Lucind Vuncannon.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 18, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

Wilmington, N. C., & New York.



The Steamship PARKERSBURG, Capt. William Powell, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, 23d inst., for New York. Returning, will leave New York on Saturday, 30th. Until the completion of the new Steamer now building for the Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company, the Parkersburg will run regularly between the above named Ports, leaving each Port every alternate Saturday.
For rates of freight and other information, apply to EDWIN A. KEITH, Wilmington, N. C., or to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.
Wilmington, June 16, 1860. 27-1m

2000 bushels Prime Corn, just received.
June 16. JOSEPH A. WORTH. 27-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.
The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.
Terms accommodating.
H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY,
FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.

THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 3 years time will be given. There is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of hands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best stands in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of Cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or REED & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.
Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 27*6w

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of TURNER FRY, at the Jail in Carthage, Moore County. Said Fry broke jail on Monday the 11th inst., and is probably making his way in the direction of Salisbury, as he was raised in that vicinity. He is about twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, broad shoulders, heavy built, fair complected, rather down look, marks of the ash on his back; is a horse rogue by profession, and the public is hereby cautioned to take care of their property, when he is about.
KENNETH H. WORTHY, Shff.
June 12, 1860. 27-3t

NOTICE.

AT June Term 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Wm. T. Evans, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make immediate payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAMES DODD.
June 18, 1860. 27-3tpd

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.
B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27-7t

NOTICE IS GIVEN, that from and after this date, *all persons* are forbid trespassing on my Lands near Lumber Bridge Church, and they are particularly forbid coming on *my Mill Pond tract to fish,* without my special leave or the written permission of D. G. McRae, Esq. to whom the water privilege is rented.
JAMES PRICE.
Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co., June 18. 27-3t

Godey's Lady's Book for July.
June 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.
Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A D., 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.
R. HARRIS, C. C. C.
Issued 6th June, 1860. 27*6t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH BREWINGTON has left my bed and board without any cause—this is therefore to caution all and every person not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. WM. R. BREWINGTON.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1860. 1tpd

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9 tf

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Lime.

50 CASKS UNSLAKED, in good order, for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
June 11, 1860. 25tf

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.
JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.
To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.
Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guaranteed both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
April 20. 11-tf

G. W. BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatick Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.
J. W. HEWITT.
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

"Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth $1

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. J. WOODWARD,

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

Books! Books!

FURTHER supplies of the Southern Harmony; N. C. Readers Nos. 1, 2, 3; Monteith's Geography Nos. 1, 2, 3; Lincoln's Botany; Kames Elements; Webster's Primary Dictionary; Davies' Arithmetic; Columbian Orator; Northend's American Speaker; Little Speaker; Emerson's Arithmetics, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

WALTON HOUSE,

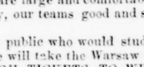
Morganton, North Carolina.

THIS NEW BRICK HOTEL continues open for the reception of guests. The proprietor gives assurance that the WALTON HOUSE shall and will be kept in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the travelling public. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks for the very liberal patronage received. C. S. Brown & Co.'s Stage Office and Livery Stable is connected with the House.

C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.

Morganton, June 1. 23-4t

U. S. MAIL, WEST.



C. S. BROWN & CO.'S FOUR HORSE COACHES

ARE running Daily in full connection with the trains of the Western N. C. Railroad through to Asheville via Morganton. We keep **Three Large 14 Passenger Coaches** at the Rail Road on the arrival of the Cars from the East.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of 5 miles an hour. At Morganton we have a Livery Stable and can furnish Coaches, Hacks, Buggies and Horses at any time and to any place in the State. One of the Proprietors can always be found on the line. Our office in Morganton is at the Walton House which is kept in as good style as any House in Western N. Carolina, and the charges are as low as any. Office in Asheville at the Eagle Hotel.

August 1st the Rail Road will be finished within 10 miles of Morganton.

C. S. BROWN & CO., Contractors.

June 1. 23-4t

NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

May 14, 1860. 18-tf

THE SEA SIDE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his House at Wrightsville, and is prepared to accommodate all who wish to enjoy the benefits and pleasures of the Sea Shore. R. H. GRANT.

May 1. 18-1m

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE.

Oct'r 4 55-

At the request of many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Thankful to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal support heretofore given me, should they again elect me to the office, I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess. HECTOR McNEILL.

May 2. 14-te

At the request of many friends I announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen Co.

I can only promise if elected, to discharge the duties of the office as I have heretofore done.

B. FITZRANDOLPH.

Bladen Co., June 4. 24-te

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

JAMES D. McIVER, A. B. Principal.

NEXT Session will begin on Tuesday, 10th July.

Carthage, May 10th 1860. 23-4t

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial Distrct of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 18tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

A GOOD ARTICLE can be found at Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan's, Col. C. E. Leete's, P. Taylor's, and A. Holmes's.

See the Barrels and learn the price.

J. M. BEASLEY.

May 22. 21*4t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception for the public at this place, on the 20th inst. The

RED SPRINGS

are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant, those who may visit my house.

TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 5. 25*6t

NOTICE.

AT JUNE TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Ryals, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 8. 25*6w

NOTICE.

STOLEN from my Stables, on Wednesday night last, a Small MARE MULE, 3 years old, of a dark mouse color; the tail and mane have lately been trimmed, the trimming was very badly executed. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any person who will take up said Mule and inform me of the same.

W. G. ADAMS.

Averasboro', Harnett, N. C., May 28. 25-3t*

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

New Spring Goods.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.

—ALSO—

—A fine assortment of—

Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.

March 15. 900tf

W. C. TROY

HAS just received this morning, from Steamer North Carolina,

6 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, new.
10 " " 2 " "
20 ½ and ¼ bbls. No. 1 do.
25 boxes Cheese.
5 kegs selected Goshen Butter.
10 bbls. Leaf Lard.
15 " New Mullets in oak and pine bbls.

He has on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜

100 BARRELS,

of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted must call and settle.

Feb 16 92-tf

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100,00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO. 677 BROADWAY, New York.**

April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Nathaniel Knight v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendn it is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.

Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

May 17, 1860. 19*6w

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!

M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer,

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low.

1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 4tf
March 23, 1860. }

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. LONG as a Candidate for High Sheriff of Richmond County.

June 11. 25*4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned subscriber, having been appointed by the County Court of Moore county, N. C., Commissioner to sell the remaining

Slaves, (fifteen in number,)

belonging to the estate of the late Dr. CHARLES CHAMBERS, dec'd., will accordingly expose the said Slaves for sale at the Court House in the town of Carthage, Moore county, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next. Among the said Negroes are valuable cooks, house girls and boys, and good field hands, all young and very likely.

The terms will be ninety days credit, the purchasers to give bonds with approved security.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

May 18, 1860. 21-5t*pd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

Thomas C. Haltom v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.

Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

J. G. Pinnix v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.

Issued 12th day of May 1860.

JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1860.

Aaron H. Sanders vs. Hiram Allen, Adm'r of Reubin Reynolds.

Petition to remove an Administrator.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the said petition will be held ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April, A. D., 1860.

21*6w] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.

A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, *et. al.*

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in this case, is a nonresident of this State, Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Archibald McDonald to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1860.

A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

Issued 1st June 1860. 25*6t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE FOUTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in July.

Tuition, $6 50, $9 and $12 per Session of five months. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.

T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., June 4. 25*3t

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as heretofore, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER,
Sec'y Bd Trus.

May 30. 26-3t*

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $8 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20 with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.

ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Assistant.
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.

Visitors can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 23-4t*pd
May 29, 1860. }

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.

June 1. 23-10t*pd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.

Address immediately, stating full particulars,

ALPHA
Carthage, N. C. 23-9t*pd

Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, I shall offer for sale, at the late residence of James W. England, on Thursday the 21st day of June next, **Three Tracts of Land,** on the North side of Deep River, in said County. The first tract is that known as the Ambrose Brewer land, containing **118 Acres;** the second, the tract on which the said James W. England formerly lived, containing **150 Acres;** the third, the James Dyer track, containing **200 Acres.** The three said tracts form a contiguous body bounded on the East, South and West principally by Deep River and the lands descended to the heirs of the late Bryan Boroughs, and on the North by the old James Brady land, the lands of J. J. Martindale and others.

Terms, Six months credit, bond and security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
By C. DOWD, Deputy.

May 30 23*3t

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

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AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos